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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1905.

Work for Education.

The programme for the Lynchburg the Co-operative Education possesses many attractive features. The meetings will be in the First Baptist Church of Lynchburg, and begin on Wednesday, Novembe ment of standing committees addresses ernor Montague will make the of the Southern Education Board, who has done so much to forward the cause work and speak of the outlook.

The evening there will be devoted to an address from President Alderman, of On Thursday morning the progra

Cazen Associations: (a) Address, Rev

W. D. Beauchamp. (b) General report of the secretary.

(c) Reports by delegates from local (d) Citizen Associations in the East,

the West, the South; report, Miss Margaret King, Mrs. A. H. Tuttle, Miss The Pastor and the School: Address

Rev. J. E. Hicks.

achers" will be the first topic, with report by Professor W. H. Heck, Professor Caffey, President J. L. Jarman, George P. Phenix, Hon. F. T. West, and discussion by Superintendent H. L. Bridges, Superintendent E. McN. Cooley, Colonel R. E. Lee, Jr.

The next topic will be "A Standard Country School," report by Mr. Harris Superintendent G. G. Joynes, Colonel E.

Lane, Dr. R. G. Waterhouse; discussion Winthrop has also been of

Dr. C. W. Kent, Superintendent G. H. eliminated. Hulvey, Mr. Charles G. Maphis. 3. Open Just what these leading causes Dr. Bruce R. Payne, Rev. James Cannon, added, too, an insistent demand In What Definite Ways Can the Editors Further the Present Educational Move-Williams, Mr. R. P. Barham, Mr. R. D.

O, but talk is cheap, says the scoffer. is that so? Is talk cheap when busy home to say a word in season for a cause in which they are interested? Cheap or not, these meetings show that many men and women in Virginia are taking an unselfish interest in popu lar education, and that sort of interest is bound to help the cause in which it is enlisted.

Foresight or Hindsight?

Now that the Portsmouth treaty is enough a thing of the past to have attained a reasonable perspective those papers which prophesied peace are felleitating themselves upon their prescience. Arnong such is the News-Leader, which n its Friday issue that it was "one of the very few papers in the world to maintain that the Japanese, instead of suffering a diplomatic disaster, as the general verdict was, had achieved a triumph." It may be that our contemporary is right, but if there was any general expression of sympathy for Japan

we have falled to observe it. To be sure, from July the 31st until September the 1st, the News-Leader wrote voluminous editorials on the probable outcome of the peace negotiations, The question of the printing actual articles was that "as Japan had invaded the Porto Rican is one too difficult to be Siberia, it was in a position to insist upon indemnification" (see News-Leader, position is distinctly anomalous. He is bush.

morning of the same day, after pointing out that when Germany exacted its in of Paris, while Japan had nothing but some barran Siberian steppes and a railroad that could not be worth more than some thirty or forty million dollars, The

"Japan did not strat out with any idea of conquering Russia. Her avowed purpose was to prevent Russian encroachment. She has accomplished that purrights she has acquired in Manchuria, to give Japan control in Korea and to preserve the open door in China. Japan is not poor and she could well afford to retire with these accomplishments without receiving a dollar of reimbursement beyond that which will come to her incidentally from Russia's abandonment of her rights in Manchuria,

"We believe, however, that Japan should have the island of Sakhalin. It was hers originally, and she was defrauded out of it. It is an old score, and we do not blame Japan for settling it her own way."

This was twelve days before the treaty

Again, on August the 23d, The Times-Dispatch said that in answer to Japan's demand for further remuneration Russia could, with absolute propriety, say! "You have gained all you desired at the outset. An indemnity is impossible; neither will we give it, nor can you enforce it." Both of these forecasts were so absojutely and literally justified by the actual terms of peace and the reasons therefor, that when the treaty was signed on August THE 29TH, it only remained for The Times-Dispatch in its issue of August the 30TH to point out that Japan had acted with magnanimity and wisdom, and that the failure to receive an indemnity was really a blessing in disguise. It was all too plain for question or argument, and yet the News-Leader in its issues of August the 30TH-31ST and September the 1st said, "What does it mean? It may be weeks before we

"The veil of mystery is not yet rended." "We are not the prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet the end in our opinion is going to be that the baces of peace is a cryptogrammic combination against the Western power. We shall see what e shall see in connection with this matter."

Finally, on September the 4th, six day after the terms of the treaty were made public, the News-Leader published a very sensible, though tardy commendation of Japan's course, saying that to have pushed matters further would have been

By all means let the News-Leader conrgatulate itself for seeing six days after its occurrence the same fact that The Times-Dispatch saw twelve days

What to Do in Porto Rico.

In the very violence of the present newspaper and political agitation in Porto Hart, Superintendent B. E. Copenhaver, Rico against all things American, Mr. W. Nichols, Superintendent R. C. Stearns; gating conditions in the island on behalf discussion by Professor W. B. Alwood, of Harper's Weekly, sees presagement Mr. R. M. Gardner and Dr. A. C. Wight- of a gradual swing in the other direction. The propagandists have become so third topic will be Libraries; re- extreme that the judicious minded are port by Mr. J. P. Wennedy, Mrs. B. B. turning away from them. The personal Munford, Mr. W. S. Copeland, Dr. W. B. popularity of the Governor and Mrs. by Dr. J. Gray McAllister and Mr. Ernest modifying the strongest anti-American sentiment. In the present attitude of Superintendent J. W. Everett, Mr. W. A. to remove certain definite and not un-Jenkins, Dr. F. V. N. Painter, Superin- reasonable causes of discontent, that hos-H. Saunders. (b) Discussion-tile sentiment might be very largely

of Superintendents-Short talks Rican discontent are we have indicated ies H. Dooley, Hoa. J. Taylor of a large part of the island's Jr., Superintendent E. C. Glass, Mr. E. repeal of those misguided laws restrict-H. Russell, Mr. Edger Sydenstricker, ing the land-holdings of corporations, (b) Discussion, Superintendent William and "generally hampering corporation P. Abbot, Jr., Dr. George H. Denny. 3. activity just where such activity is vitally important."

With Porto Rican complaints based of ment in Virginia-(a) Report, Mr. A. B. such grounds as these, most sensible Americans will feel inclined to sym-Haisilp, Mr. J. H. Lindsay, Mr. Herbert pathize. Probably the wreck of the coffe industry, caused partly by the great hurricane shortly following the American arrival and partly by vastly increased men quit their work and go miles from outputs of Brazilian coffees, has done more than any other single cause to bring about the present low ebb of prosperity Exports of coffee from Porto Rico dropped from 60,000,000 pounds in 1896 to less than 18,000,000 in 1904. As coffee formed absolutely the backbone of native industry, in which almost everybody was interested, this loss has proved crushing. Mr. Tyler earnestly advocates a rehabilitation of this industry by placing a small import duty in the United States on all foreign-grown coffee-a step which would also have the effect of similarly promoting activity in Hawaii and the Philippines. "No matter how great," he says "the increase of the sugar-growing and tobacco-growing and fruit-growing industries of Porto Rico may be, there car never be presperity for the great mass of the people until coffee-growing is out from under the dark cloud which now hangs over it. Coffee is the poor man's crop.'

As to the type of American eltizen entrusted with the island's administration, there can be no doubt that in this, as in every similar case, too great discretion cannot be exercised in his selection; and, unhappily, there is equally little doubt the home government has been and though carefully avoiding making any hitherto open to criticism on this score. clear-cut forecast the whole trend of its The Question of the political status of

the privileges of American citizenshp as a natural right, nor can be acquire them by taking out naturalization papers. In the current Outlook, Mr. Hobart S. Bird presents a strong argument in favor of making Porto Rico into a self-governing territory, and possibly this is as equitable a disposition of the island politically as can be made. How this may be, Congress is, of course, qualified to But our responsibility for the evident that there are certain definite now militating against Porto Rican prosperity, we should feel it incumbent upon us to do everything reasonable to remove them.

A Remedy for Bossism.

Mark Twain has his serious moments, and he claims to have discovered a remedy for bossism. His idea is to form edy for bossism. His idea is to form a party of Mugwumps which shall be sufficiently strong to hold the balance of power. Incidentally, he suggests John Wanamaker as the leader. That may be meant for a sly joke, for Mr. Clemens is always more or less under suspicion,

"The party must be composed," says he, "of men who are willing to give up all affiliations with either of the great parties. No man in it can have any poslitical aspirations. He must not any friends whom he wishes to push forward for political preferment. The sole reason for the existence of this new third party must be to elect the candidates of either the Democratic or the Republican parties who are believed to be best fitted for the office for which

they are nominated.
"It is not the idea that this independent party is to consist of another fog of non-individualities to be swung in a

conspiciously a better man that the candidate of the other great party, it is believeable that the independent party would vote as a mass for that man."

He recognizes that the Mugwumps themselves would be liable to split up, but only in case both candidates are good

men?" Mr. Clemens was asked.

"Can't you see that if this third party has power to elect whomever it pleases but the very best men? Don't you rea-lize with what pains the names of the candidate would be considered before candidate would be considered before There could never question about their eligibility. and vote for him. I admit it would mixed government, but that wouldn't

For our part we believe in political parties, in definite political principles for parties is compelled to reckon with them. they were organized and if the old parties sion demands. There is more wisdom than humor in Mark Twain's idea.

Money for the Panama Canal will have to be forthcoming in short order, or it would seem that work would have to come to a standstill. Of the \$14,000,000 appropriated for the construction of the waterway, probably less than \$1,000,000 of expenditure is approximately thmus since June, 1902, when the aptropriation was made, only a trifling proportion has gone toward improvement of docks and harbors, which was officially announced as a vital preliminary to the real business of construction and will no doubt result in some and explicit canal information of no less public interest than administrative value. Meanwhile, we have the assurances of Mr Roosevelt and Chairman Shonts that the canal is going to be built, and the positive statement of General Isham Randolph, of the Canal Commission, that t is going to be finished before 1915.

The County News on Tuesday last, the The Atlaned its majority, having then arrived at the age of twenty-one years. The first issue came from the press November 7, 1884, two days succeeding the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency.—Rockbridge County News.

Accept our congratulations. If the County News is as good in the future as it has been in the past, it will be fairly entitled to continuous existence and support.

The Democratic party in this may now rightly be named Maude, as it kicked the Republicans out of existit kicked the Republicans out of existence on Tuesday last,—Orange Observer And the Republican party's name is

"McClellan won by a nose only," says the Columbia State. Yes, and even the nose is wabbling.—Norfolk Landmark. Query: Why does a politician wabble his

Political machinists thoroughly skilled in repair work are now in position to command their own prices,

A contested election may merely mean that the candidate in question is not sporting loser,

Bossism crushed to earth will have the deal's own time in doing the rise-again sull, it is rather rough on football

to refer to "making the team" as joining the College Suicide Club. Too many foxes spoil the hunt, but a brush in the hand is worth two in the

Half Hour With Virginia Editors

It must be a delightful thing to have the President of the United States as a guest, even for seven hours, a pleasure and an honor that all the other cities of the State have been envying Richmond. That the capital city would dispense its hospitality with a liberally fully sustaining the traditions was taken for granted, and the reports of the pagents, luncheons and entertainment there of t-President Roosevelt indicated no niggardly policy had been pursued. The purse strings appear to have been untied and left so in honor of the President. purse strings appear to have been untied and left so in honor of the President. That city's "four hundred" have written their names high upon the scroll of fame along with the immortal "six hundred" of the light brigade. All of the citizens who were not envious of them were proud of them, and envy itself is but a selfish form of pride.—Newport News Times-Harald.

at the next national Republican con-vention.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Incidentally it is to be heped that the Virginia Democracy will not forget the promises made in its name during the recent gubernatorial enupaign. The people of the State still have confidence in the party, but the result in Ohio and in Pennsylvania shows that the people are beginning to expect something more than promess of the dominant political or-

Despite the claims and protests of as pegpite the claims and process of as isy a set of demagogues as ever took be stump in Virginia, it was the same I Republican party that sought the or of the neople of the State. There is nothing new in their candidates, sir platform, or their policy that of-red the alightest attraction to the vast

of non-individualities to be swung in a mass for any candidate at any one's dictation. There would be nobody who could deliver that vote in a mass.

"It is a party made up of separate individualities, each holding and prizing the privilege of voting as he chooses, the rest to vote as they choose. And therefore you have this result; that if the candidate of one of the great parties is a second to the state of the second matter of the second matter

Mayor McCarthy, of Henmond, wan made a speech for the Democrats at Keysville last Saturday night, was escorted to church Sunday by an old deacon of the church, who, being called upon to pray, thanked God for all the good that has ever come to Keysville, including Mayor McCarthy's excorlation of the Benublicans, and begred the Lord. of the Republicans, and begred the Lord to get on the side of the Democrats in the State election Tuesday.—Culpeper En

There is no greater nulsance to farmers than the hunters from city and village. As a rule their actions indicate that they look on the owner of the soil as the one person who has no rights whatever Nothing on a farm is sacred to a large number of modern hunters. This is the time of year when the hunter is at large, too.—Claremount Herald.

carried another campaign to success ful termination, and will be in power for another four years, it is well not to let the rejoicing in victory make th eral equipment, a pre-emineutly prac-tical man and can both plan and put into execution.—Farmville Herald.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY November 13th.

36 B. C.—Octavius Caesar received the oration for his great naval victory over Sextus, the younger Pompoy, in the Sicilian War.

1539—The Bible, called "Marthew's Bible,"

was permitted to be read in private houses, "of the royal liberality and goodness."

goodness."

—A new volcano in the island of Palma, one of the Canaries, near

715—Battle of Dumbiane, between the king's troops, under the Duke of Ar-gyle, and those of the Pretender, un-der the Eqri of Mar; not decisive. 771—Eruption of Solway Moss, in Eng-land. It is about seven miles in cir-

Engasa dean, and then quietly rest (bein indigestible) in the dean's body in Ol. Westminster Abbey, among England's no ble dead whose loyal hearts ever remaine in their own bodies. Mr. Henry Laboucher Westiminator Abbey, among England's noble dead whose loyal hearts ever remained
in their own bodies, Mr. Henry Labouchera
tells the story in this week's Truth which
seems very plausible, notwithistanding the
fact that the two most credible witnesses
are dead—Colone! Haircourt and his
brother—Sir William Harcourt—It seems
that the late Dr. Buckland, dean of
Westiminster, on seeing the heart its
royal owner haid parted with near 200
years ago (174) "wet his finger and rubbed it on the heart." He then put his
finger in his mouth as any truly scientific man would, the Doctor was very
scientific the taste pleased him and he mimediately swollowed the heart (hastilboilted it) and offered no apologies or explannion. (Science does not always explann). The Doctor was thoughful enough
to state in the interest of science only
few minutes before his death that he had
never digested the heart, and several
scientific friends of the Doctor bodily
asserted that a purely French heart so
old, and hard, and small from age would
not assimilate with its modern surroundings in the stomach of an English dean.
Mr. Labouchere tells the story very nicely
with evident truthfulness, he says the
Canon of St. Denis gave the heart to
Colonel Haircourt during the first French
Revolution when the Canon presented it
to the Colone he explained how it came
into his possession: He says "I was in
the Cathedral when the royal tombs were
broken open and the contents scattered to
the whids. This heart is that of Louis
XIV. It was kept in a seperate recepacle,
and I managed to get away with it,
If was while Dr. Buckland, then an old
wan, was visiting the Haircourts that it
was shown to him as a curous relic when
he suddenly seized and swollowed it noiens, volens as to lits owners. Perhaps
under circumstances less unique a question might arise about the propriety of
allowing the heart of a French King—
particularly Lows XIV—Banding honored
sepulture in Westiminster Abbey. I
would not pretend to repeat this unique
ittle story if I did Benjamin. November 6, 1905.

Faith Cure and Christian Science.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sit,—I have read with a feeling of sadness the accounts in your paper of what lave been transpiring in the Palmer family at Fulion, and I feel horrified to think of the injustice done to children not able to think and act for themselves in using every right means to save them from the ravages of a dread disease. I heartily agree with you in what you say in your editorial of November 2d, "nor has a parent the moral right, to east, to deny to his child the services of a physician, when the little one is afflicted, or threatened with a disease it heartily agree with you in what you say though the services of a physician, when the little one is afflicted, or threatened with a disease it has a parent the moral right, in the services of a physician when the little one is afflicted, or threatened with a disease it has a parent the moral right, and as all whose writings I have read on the Seripures." as setting forth, the truth; and as all whose writings I have read on this subject, and whom I have heard express their views on the subject of Christian Science, refer to this book as the perfect exposition of their belief. I take it that Mr. Plerson, the writter of the holds in such great esteem; but as I have a copy of the book, and have had it for a year or so, and have examined it I notice what appears to me quite a discrepancy batween what Mr. Pelrson tells us in his article of November 8th, and what Mrs. Eddy tells us. Mr. Plerson asys: "We do not antagonise the medical profession, we recognize that they perform an important public function in a highly creditable manner." The "we' must surely include with himself Mrs. Eddy, the founder of Christian Science; (I say the founder of Christian Science, Then the Mrs. Eddy speak for herself, see page 16, "Material medicine substitutes drugs for him devention to indicate the first prescription, coording to the History of Pour Thonsand Years of Medicine. He was supposed to have dictine the first prescription, who was banished from heaven and en

Palma, one of the Canaries, near Teneriffe.

1775—Battle of Dumblane, between the king's troops, under the Duke of Argyle, and those of the Pretender, under the Earl of Mar; not decisive.

1771—Eruption of Solway Moss, in England. It is about seven miles in circumference and composed of mud and putrid fibres of heath, dillied by internal springs. It burst its barrier in the hight and laid a karge tract of country in ruin.

1804—Three hundred aves were employed to country in ruin.

1804—Three hundred Aritwerp, Belgium, and the standard of the provided and the standard of the christian Science practiculars.

1833—Remarkable meteoric phenomena, which extended over a large portion of North America. Similar phenomena were witnessed in Arabia on this day the previous year. It was observed again on this day, 1837, at New York and New Halven.

1835—The town of Keiat, Berlandard Science standard of the Christian Science practiculars.

1835—The town of Keiat, Berlandard Science standard of the Christian Science standard of the standard of the christ of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the christ of the standard of the standard of the christ of the standard of the standard of the standard of the christ of the standard of the standard of the standard of the christ of the standard of the window attent has left a case which are standard of the christ of the standard of the standard of the christ of the standa

Bertie's Breach of Promise Suit.

By JOHN WORNE, Author of the Bertie Stories.

cation was going on at the door.

"I have in see Miss Rowen, please," said a young min. What is 17" she asked.

Bya stopped "What is 117" she asked.

"Miss Evangedine Maude Rowen?"
asked the young man, nearly collapsing with fright at his own daring.

"Yes," said Eva, wondering why the full name.

"I—I have to give you this, please," he stammered. Then he thrust an oblong piece of paper into her hand, and fied.

Bhe looked at him in amazement, and unfolded the paper. Was it a joke Trembling, she hurried to her room, and studied the horrible thing more closely, it was headed: "In the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division." It went on: "Between Herbert George Pikinghame, Plaintiff, and Evangeline Maude Rowen, Defendant," What on earth did it all mean? Ah! "The plaintiff claims 5,000 pounds damages for breach of promise of marriage." She sat atunned. Five thousand pounds Why, it was more than she spent at her dressmaker's in a year! It still might be a joke. "I know what I'll do," she said. The carriage was waiting. She got herself ready, folded up the abominable document cautiously, and drove with it to the family solictor's in Lincoin's Inn Fields.

"I'm afraid you'll, think it rather

and drove with it to the family solicitor's in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Mr. MacIntyre would see her.

"I'm afraid you'll, think it rather strange, Mr. MacIntyre, but—but—I want to know—is—is this really real?"

She handed the thing with trembling fingers. He took it, and spread it open without any sort of respect.

"Yos, that's real exough," he sakl, and her heart sank. Then he looked at the back, and raised his cychrows. His mouth was solemn, but his eyes twinkled.

"But can't it be stopped?" she asked, in horror at the prospect.

"I'll see what can be done," and Mr. MacIntyre's manners were so comfort-

LETTERS ONE—OURSELVES TO MESSES, FIELD AND FIELD.

Gentlemen.—Re Pilkinghame v. Rowen. Our client, Miss Rowen, has consulted us with reference to this action. We confess we find it difficult to understand the nature of the preposterous claim made by your client. ("Good," said Eva.) We can assure you that any damage that has been suffered has been suffered by our client ("How true!" said Eva., who has only been restrained from taking immediate action by those feelings of good taste and common decency to which your client appears to be a stranger. ("That's what he deserves," said Eva.) If, therefore, your client persists in this riduculous claim Miss Rowen will be compelled, much against her will, to open up matters, which will entitle her without any possibility of doubt to very substantial damages ("I wonder what they are," said Eva. "but I suppose it is all right,") and failing a satisfactory reply we are instructed to take proceedings at once. We remain, gentlemen, etc.

remain, gentlemen, etc.
LETTER TWO-MESSRS. FIELD AND
FIELD TO OURSELVES.
Gentlemen,—Re Plikinghame v. Rowen.
We are obliged for yours of the 27th uit.
("What on carth is an uit?" said Eva.)
We regret the tone of your remarks, and
are afraid that you have misconceived
the true position. ("I believe they are
going to be nasty," said Eva.) We can
only say that our cilent has been treated
with a heartless and disgraceful levity
which surpasses anythine which her treated going to be masty," said Eva.) We can only say that our client has been treated with a heartless and disgraceful levity which surpasses anything which has ever come within the scope of our experience. ("Oh!" said Eva.) We know from personal observation that he has been reduced to a condition which is simply deplorable. ("I don't believe it," said Eva.) For a week he has suffered from anguish, both mental and moral, of a most acute description. ("I wonder," said Eva.) Therefore, we think you can hardly be serious in your suggestion that our client should offer terms, but if you will with-

(Copyright, 1006, by Joseph B. Bowles.

"Well." Bertie said, "I suppose you know what it is all about."

"This pretense of Ignorance." Eva replied, "is very thin.

"Do I understand that you refuse to "Do I understand that you refuse to "There was a tear in Evas eye." "I wand for no reason?"

"And for no reason?"

"And for no reason?"

"You know the reason perfectly well."

"You head. Good-bye."

"I have dear by were of fact, there was no reason; that was the joke. She was only driving the dear boy know the well."

"I have to see what he would do in to wonder whether something happening, she began to wonder whether something happening. She began to wonder whether something happening she began to wonder whether something had go

("Am 17" Same Event of the Correspondence closed with a letter from, Mr. MacIntyre requesting her to come to the office next day for the purpose.

She drove to Lincolns' Inn Fields in adderable doubt, Mr. MacIntyre resistants into the control of the control of

considerable doubt. Mr. Macintyre re-ceived her, and showed her politely into a room off his own, containing a table, a shelf of "Law Reports," two chairs and Bertle.

a shelf of "Law Reports," two chairs and Bertle.

She stopped suddenly, and Mr. Mac-Intyre closed the door without coming in. Bertle looked around. His face was stern and bore marks of suffering. There was a long pause, each waiting for the other to begin. At last he broke the silence by saying, authoritatively: "I presume, madam, that you are aware of the negotiations which have led up to this interview."

He moved a step loward her, but checked himself. "You will give the undertaking?" he asked.
"If I knew what it meant."
"It means," he said, in a stern, hard voice. "that I ask the same question as I asked on the twenty-first of January last, you give the same reply; we seal It in the same manner: and by way of further security, we insert in the papers an announcement of the completion of the contract on the fifteenth of next month. I am advised that I have a right to demand nothing less."
She began to understand. "Do you require witnesses to the sealing?" she askeed,

"I understand that it is not necessary, or even desirable,"/
"Well, you begin."
He coughed, and drew himself up.
"Evangeline Maude Rowen," he said, "are you prepared to marry me?"
"Eva, my darling," he said, humbly, "I wasn't a bit like that!" she said, "I have some rights. I am advised that I can lingist upon the exact terms."
Bertie was nonplussed.

maist upon the exact terms."

Bertle was nonplussed.
"The exact terms," she went on. "You must use the words you used on the former occasion."
"I can't remember them!"
"Try," said Eva.
Bertle tried. "I quite for get them,"
he said.
"They was ""."

he sald.

"They were: 'Eva, my draling, I am a miserable little worm. Will you throw yourself away upon me?"

"Tva, mq darling,' he said, humbly, "I am a miserable little worm. Will you throw yourself away upon me?"

"I am a miserable little worm. Will you throw yourself away upon me?"

"I am prepared to accept your offer if you will behave yourself," she replied.

"That's not what you said!" he retorted, "You said: 'Dearest, why on earth have you taken all this time in coming to the point?"

"I never did!" she said, hotiy.

"You did!"

"I did not!"

The negotiations seemed likely to be broken off.

"I—I don't remember

she went on "We-we simply seatel it!"
"Very well," he said, coming to something less than arms' length, "let's seal
it!"

plain teaching of God's Word, and I assert plainly that to the simple soul the plain word of God, the Bible, is far easier understood than the doctrine of the Christian Scientist.

A SINNER SAVIDD BY GRACE, Lynchburg, Va.

A Hint to Virginia.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
As a Jerseyman I am much impressed
with the generous hospitality, patriotism
and enterprise of the people of Virginia. have always had a warm place in my heart for the people of the South.

I visited the city of Richmond in 1820, when still the scars of that horrible conflict were apparent on every side. To-day I am impressed with the magnificent progress this city has made I somewhat feared that on my return the drive of this utilitarian age might have wrought a change in the people, but I am only too thankful to find the same genuine warmhearted courtesy and hospitality extended on every side.

Your State, so rich in our nation's history, and so overflowing with natural resources and scenic heavily, should attract settlers and sightseers from the world.

cory, and so overflowing with natural resources and scenic heavity, should attract settlers and sightseers from the world.

The Natural Bridge of Virginia is a most mativellous freak of nature, and richly worth a trip across the confident to see. A sight so grand, twe-inspiring and impressive that it stands an evertiseing object lesson of the mighty forces of nature at work around us.

I feel it to be a shame that an acturation, who, at will, may fence it around with barbed wire and loards, and exact one dollar in order that one may see a most wonderful specimen of Oud's-hindiwork.

most wonderful specimen of the work.

I am promnted to write this trusting that the patriotic, rich and enterprising State of Virginia may take steps looking to State ownership of the mast anomalsing this wonder. New York Sine took similar action in the matter of Niagara Falls. The Natural Bridge is

cued from private hands for its benefit of the whole people without a farthing of admission.

Plainfield, N. J.

L. MARTINE.

Virginia's "Declaration."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir_Much has been said of late by our
"Tar Heel" friends about the honor that
attaches to their State, and of the gallarattaches to their State, and of the Confederate attaches to their State, and of the gallantry of her troops in the Confederate war, and of the first Declaration of Independence having been promulsate within her borders, but as to this last statement I desire to take issue, and claim that honor for the brave pioneers of Southwest Virginia. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was issued on the 20th day of May, 1775, but there assembled a gallant body of men of "West Augusta," at the Lead Mines (now in Wythe county, Va., then in Fineasie county) on the 20th day of January, 1775, and in obdience to the resolution of the Continental Congress, which adjourned the 28th day of October, 1774, Issued a memorable address to the Honorable Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee and others, the delegates from this Colony, who attended the Continental Congress,

held at Philadelphia, reciting the wrongs of the Colonies and winding up their address as follows:

"These are our real, though unpolished, sentiments of liberty and loyalty, and in them we are resolved to live and de."

This, so far as we have any record, is the first meeting of the Colonies in which the freeholders declared that they were deliberately and resolutely determined nover to surrender their inestimable privileges to any power on earth, but at the expense of their lives. This address was signed by Rev. Charles Cummings, Captain Wm. Campbell, Capaddress was signed by Campbell, Cap-tain Win. Russell, Major Arthur Camp-bell, Captain Daniel Smith, Captain Evan Shelby and Lieutenant Wm. Edmiston, who afterwards became citizens of Wash-ington county, Virginia, and many of their descendants now live in said county, Colonel Arthur C. Cummings, recently deceased, who distinguished himself in

ing house with his trusty rife on his shoulder. L. J. COSBY-Abingdon, Va., October 31, 1966.

Gas Tubing Eaten By Mice.

Gas Tubing Eaten By Mice.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—At the present time, when many people are buying gas stoves and radiators. I consider it timely to publish a recent experience of mine. I bought a radiator and the necessary gas tubing—cotton covered rubber, fancy looking, at 5 cents per foot. At first the radiator seemed to give satisfaction, but after two days the odor of gas induced me to make an examination of the conduct, and I found, that the cotton covered fancy looking tubing leaked. In fact, there were such holes in it, that the gas freely escaped, while the radiator was burning. Wondering how people could put up for sate gas tubing with holes, I replaced it by new tubing of the same kind, which, however, previously to placing it, I carefully examined and tosted. There were no visible defects in it, and, closing one end with the finger and suckling air at the other end, created a vacuum, as could be felt by the tongue, proving that this tubing was airtight.

The radiator the same day burned all right; but the next morning there was again gas small. The tubing on examination by aff-sucking, proved 40 per leaky, and an ocular inspection showed holes ovidently gnawed by mice during the night.

Now, if this kind of tubing is manufactured in such a way, that more will attack it, it constitutes a danger, How many leadaches, or even deaths, may have been caused in this way which were attributed to other causes, perhaps to the wrong turning of the gas-cock, I do fix tubing, more or less heavy, is advisable. If not, only a mice-proof but, a perfectly safe and in every respect reliable gas tubing is wanted. What chemists call and use as "gus tubing" may be recommended. It costs me it cents per feet.